



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.—It was at Carrick's Fork where Gen. Grant defeated the rebels on the 15th, by Gen. McClellan, and not at St. George as at first reported. The rebels were completely routed. Four hundred loaded wagons and all their horses and camp equipage fell into our hands.

Grant's remains will be embalmed and placed at the disposal of his friends. Two of the Ohio 4th were killed and two wounded. No other loss on our side. Our troops took more prisoners than they could take care of.

BOUNTY LANDS FOR SOLDIERS.—Holman, of Indiana, has introduced a bill in congress, providing for bounty lands for soldiers. It provides one hundred and sixty acres for three months volunteers, and three hundred and sixty for volunteers for the war. We hope, instead of passing the bill, congress will pass an act donating the public lands in limited quantities to those who will settle on and improve them. This will do the soldiers just as much good, and every person else, infinitely more. Land in these times, and we hope it may continue for all time, to those who will not cultivate it is a curse instead of a blessing, and the less the soldiers have of it the better. Make the lands free—so that those who would cultivate them can do so, and those who would speculate in them, cannot.

THE SOLDIER'S FEELING IN BATTLE.—A correspondent from our first regiment to the Kenosha Times, after describing the action at Falling Water, remarks: "The curiosity which I have always felt to understand the feelings of a soldier when first under fire, has at last been gratified. The first feeling is undoubtedly a natural shrinking from the bullets. But this soon wears away, and as the soldier becomes engaged in the battle, and is not hit, he feels a sense of personal security which cannot be accounted for in any reasonable manner. Although his comrades are falling around him, yet he feels a perfect confidence that he will not be hit, which is not dispelled till the wound is inflicted."

"FIRST FAMILIES" INSULTED.—A despatch from Baltimore says there is a tremendous excitement in town about the arrest of Captain or Colonel Richard Thomas, the French laird who captured the steamer St. Nicholas. He is well known there and has many friends among the first families in the city. Had he even letters of marque from President Davis for his protection, he is regarded in no other light than as a pirate, and will be so treated by Gen. Banks. Thomas declared on his arrival at Fort McHenry that he was a colonel, and expected to be treated as such by the garrison.

WENT TO BED.—The St. Louis Democrat says that A. C. Apple, the rabid secession editor of the Hannibal News, was arrested last Saturday, and taken by Major Hayes to camp. When found he was concealed between two beds. He begged to be released on taking the oath of allegiance, but Major Hayes preferred to feed him on pork and beans, and make him work awhile for Uncle Sam.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—The postage stamps, prepared for the Government, are described as very pretty, and a decided improvement upon the old style. They are printed in two colors, and are easily distinguishable from those in former use at sight. They will be ready for distribution, as will also the similarly stamped envelope, early in August.

PROPOSITION TO SURRENDER.—Gen. McClellan's official account to Gen. Scott from Beverly, 12th, says: "I have received propositions from Col. Pogram for the surrender of a remnant of his command, say 600 men. I shall have nearly a thousand prisoners to take care of when these come in."

A CHANCE TO DO SOMETHING.—A despatch to the Post says that papers seized at Port Tobacco implicate two or three prominent citizens of Washington. Also, that since the delivery of secession speeches in congress, traitors in Washington are growing bold, and treason is uttered in the streets openly.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Gov. Noble is in Madison. He went there to discharge the duties of the executive during a brief absence of Gov. Randall from the state. We believe it is the intention of the governor to visit the different Wisconsin regiments now in service, during his absence.

A company in London called the Pneumatic Dispatch Company, are erecting a tunnel in that city thirty inches in diameter, through which they intend to send parcels by exhausting the air in front of the cylinder containing them. The line is first to be put in operation between the general post-office and Bloomsbury.

THE TOTAL VALUATION of real estate in Kenosha county, as determined by the Board of Supervisors, at its late session, is \$3,012,598.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
Answer to a correspondent who is
Fearful of the Slave Question.

In reply to a correspondent from Napoleon, Indiana, we will say that we admit liberally into our columns communications on both sides of public questions, if we are supposed to be indorsed at all, we must be supposed to indorse both sides. As we can hardly do that, and one and the same time, it will be seen that we cannot be regarded as indorsing either, and that the sentiments of the Gazette will have to be looked for in its editorial columns. And we trust they are so distinctly expressed that our correspondent will not be compelled to add an expression from a communication to another quite different in the editorials, to accumulate enough to make a case.

As our correspondent says, Slavery made the war, and, as we say, it must take the consequences; and it is no part of the duty of the soldiers of the Government to return fugitive slaves to rebels in arms against the Government, nor to strengthen their deadly enemies by acting as a body guard to their slaves, nor to deprive themselves of any aid that can be derived from deserters and fugitives of the enemy.

The North has fulfilled its obligations to Slavery and owes it nothing. The suppression of the war is not a serious matter to our troops, to permit them to be weakened and divided from their purpose to drive negroes into the ranks of the rebels, or to keep them there by fear of being driven back. It would be a beautiful exhibition, if after rebels have forfeited all rights to life and property, our soldiers are to be sent to make the protection of the property of the insurgents the first condition in carrying on the war, and to be shot down by the guerrilla warfare of the slaveholders who put the property of the rebels in the hands of the soldiers.

War is serious business. Our soldiers are every day being shot down by assassins, and falling by the diseases of the camp, and thousands of them must be sacrificed in this war, which was made for nothing else than to set up Slavery as the supreme law of the land. Their lives are of quite as much consequence as the fears of tender politicians at home that somebody may be making many good fallow turn pale, although it now means anybody that does not support the rebellion.

The aid furnished to the enemy by keeping the negroes in their ranks by our policy, to build their entrenchments and relieve the white men from the heavy labor of the service, and even to serve in the ranks as some of them, and some free negroes have been forced to, may easily make the difference between a victory and a defeat.

And when a hundred or two of our brave fellows are slaughtered, and our cause thrown backward, and the rebels encouraged and strengthened by the aid we have given them by our policy toward the negro, it will throw a responsibility on somebody too fearful to be met by remaining in safety at home. Let those who wish to be shot from entrenchments thrown up by negroes kept in service by their own slave-driving policy, be picked off by a guerrilla slaveholder while his negro holds his horse, go into Virginia and fight, then they will have a better right to dictate a policy for our troops to follow in a deadly war.

We don't know what our subscribers mean by the term Abolitionist, but we suppose terms are to be taken according to their general use; and as slaveholders and their allies are those whose interests are involved in Abolition, they have the right to define Abolitionism. According to their interpretation, if our correspondent does not believe that negro slavery is ordained of God, if he does not believe it a divine and moral right, or if he is opposed to the African slave trade, however much political sanctity he may be willing to give to Slavery in the States where it exists, or where it does not exist, he is an Abolitionist. The indiscriminate use of the term, which in the Slave States is now applied to all supporters of the Union, has deprived it of all its meaning, and robbed it of its force, except to professional politicians and a few of those who believe that negro slavery is ordained of God, and is subject to the Southern trade; and that class has pretty much disappeared now.

If the subscriber believes that it would have been better for all parties concerned, that the slaveholders should have been content with the rights which they enjoyed under the Government, and to let Slavery take its natural course with all other human progress, he may consider himself as coinciding with the Gazette. But war must be governed by the rules of war. The duty of our soldiers is first to crush the rebellion by every means in their power, and to aid the enemy, but to cripple him by detaching from him every man whose loss will weaken him or strengthen us. The insurgents have fortified all constitutional rights. It is not the duty of our soldiers to set up the local privileges of the enemy as the first object to be protected and secured, and to make the war against the rebels subject to their privileges.

Furthermore, Slavery has challenged this war on the ground that it shall control the Government or destroy it. The war may be terminated by the early submission of the rebels without being carried to a finality on these terms; but if it shall come to that, if Slavery or this Government must be destroyed, or if Slavery shall bring in foreign powers to crush this Government to its demands, then still we should say that Slavery made its own terms and must take the consequences; and if this nation has to be destroyed, it should struggle for its independence, it should struggle for the inalienable rights of man, and call every man to liberty who would fight for it.

As to "subjugating the South," which our correspondent talks of as a fearful thing, if he means a point of compass, or certain States, we cannot see how it can be done, but if he means subjugating the rebels, we should like to know what else the war is to be waged for, and what the object of the war is. We would not subjugate them or they will win. We would not let our troops do the subjugating; and, as we understand the object of the war, it is not only to subjugate the rebels but to subjugate their ringleaders.

ANIMAL FOOD VS. VEGETABLE DIET.—The vegetarian theory is already pretty well knocked in the head—Horace Greeley, the last of its prominent disciples, having long ago given it up in despair, but not before it had covered his wife and other irritations of the skin and tissues. Never was there a greater humbug than the vegetarian. So far from flesh having an injurious effect, it has the most beneficial influence upon the human system. Among those who have not the means of taking a proper quantity of animal food, a variety of diseases occur from under-nutrition. The flesh of animals is more readily digested and more speedily assimilated than the flesh-stripping principles of plants; hence it is a necessary food for those races of men who are strong in muscle and active of thought. We warn the public never again to listen to the blatherings of stewed carrots and parsnips, fried cauliflower and apple possets. These things may please the palate, they may fill the stomach, but they cannot supply the material of muscle and brain to the men who have to do the work of America in this railroad country.

An old maid who has her eye a little sideways on matrimony, says "the curse of this war is that it will make so many widows, and that will be fierce to get married, and know how to do it, that modest old maids will stand no chance at all."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.
Joseph Holt addressed an enormous Union meeting in this city.

The Charleston Courier suggests that rice and other products be subscribed for the southern cause. Further persistence by the Confederate states in endeavoring to obtain recognition of nationality is useless. It says the British ministry has not the courage nor the inclination to apply to the Confederate states the rules which she has uniformly applied to other nations.

It says too much importance has been associated with the idea that France and England would break the blockade to get southern produce.

St. Louis, July 15.
The Springfield correspondent of the Republican says that Indiana have entered Missouri with Arkansas troops.

New York, July 15.
Per Saxonia.—London is still burning. The Patterson family case has been decided. Appeal was dismissed, and first judgment confirmed. Two Bourbon committees had been discovered at Naples. A number of muskets were seized. A plot to assassinate Garibaldi had been discovered.

WASHINGTON, July 15.
An official dispatch had been received at headquarters from Gen. McClellan, of the routing of the forces and death of General Grant, and confirms previous accounts. He says they have completely annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia.

Our loss is but 30 killed, and about 40 wounded. Enemy's loss 200 killed and 1,000 taken prisoner, and we also captured 7 guns. A portion of Gen. Grant's forces retreated, but I look for their capture by Gen. Hill, who is in hot pursuit. It is said Grant's troops are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseeans and Carolinians. Our success is complete. I firmly believe that secession is killed in this section of the country.

New York, July 15.
Commercial Special.—A private letter from one of our New York regiments, dated Martinsburg, July 11th, says the regiment is under marching orders, expected to leave that evening, as all the tents had been struck. Three thousand men were in the vicinity and encamped in sight of each other.

The 12th have had the right of the line given to them. A flag of truce came into camp on the 10th inst., with requests from the rebels for an armistice of ten days, to make up their minds whether to fight or retreat.

Gen. Patterson replied, "No, not a day!" The enemy has since retreated 15 miles towards Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 15.
SENATE.—Mr. Dixon said the rebellion must be put down whatever the consequences are. Let the army move south with irresistible tread; that our banner may wave over Richmond and New Orleans.

Mr. Hale moved that the senate proceed to elect a committee of three to report on the 10th inst. 36 yeas and 23 nays were cast—J. W. Forney received 25, and was declared elected.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill for the protection of government contracts. HOUSE.—Mr. Allen asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That no part of the present war is to interfere with slavery.

Mr. Blake suggested an amendment, by adding the words, "and surrender their leaders to be hung."

Mr. Vallandigham asked leave to offer a series of resolutions, setting forth the recent acts of the President in relation to calling out troops for the war, &c., and declaring they were without the warrant of law, and in violation of the constitution.

Mr. Vallandigham said he wanted the resolutions referred to committee of the whole house. Tabled.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, July 15.
Another full regiment of cavalry was commissioned, to-day, to be raised in Philadelphia, and to report itself ready for service on Monday. This looks like speedy business.

The house to-day resolved to adjourn on Friday if the senate concurs. It is doubtful, however, whether the senate, which wastes much time debating, can finish up before next week.

The senate did a good day's work to-day, however, passing the house loan bill and the bill to increase the regular army. The latter was vigorously opposed by nearly all the western senators, they being opposed to a permanent increase of the regular army. It finally went through, after being amended on motion of Mr. Howe of Wisconsin, so as to provide for the disbanding or reduction of the army at the end of the war, as congress may direct.

The amendment, passed by yeas 23, nays 13, showing a clear division of opinion than on any measure yet broached. Messrs. Trumbull, Sherman, Wade, Grimes, Doolittle, Howe, Sherman and Chandler were the western senators voting for the amendment, and Browning and both Generals Lane (of Indiana and Kansas) voted against it.

John Beckman's adjournment bill passed the house almost unanimously. It imposes heavy penalties short of death, for offenses against the government, for which convictions have been found difficult under the existing law of treason.

There have been a dozen attempts to get peace propositions before the house to-day, but they were all summarily disposed of. At the end of the day the money and the St. Louis, and the other came from northern democrats. No southern man, not even Crittenden, has offered a compromise or intends to.

McClure's resolutions, pledging the house to vote all the men and money necessary to subdue the rebellion, passed by a triumphant vote, there being only five negatives.

A great rumour was raised in the house over Henry May's case. The real truth is, he is lying sick at Baltimore, having been to Richmond on private business with an ordinary army pass, as a loyal citizen. If he played traitor afterwards, nobody here knows it.

Willard's Hotel has been leased at the enormous rate of \$30,000 per annum, to the former proprietor of the Girard House.

The Nashville Union and American on the 14th inst. contains a Kentucky article, dated the 13th, says that Brigadier General W. T. Withers is organizing a Kentucky brigade, and awaits orders from Jeff. Davis to augment his brigade. Col. Haves had just arrived from Richmond to command one of Withers' regiments.

St. Louis, July 15.
Information from Hannibal says ex-Senator Green has violated his parole and left for the interior with a band of armed men. An officer of Col. Sigel's command, from Springfield, the 12th, reached here to-night. He reports all quiet there. Eleven of Sigel's command, who were wounded in the battle of Carthage, have since died, making his total loss 21.

Capt. Conrad's company, left at Neosho by Sigel, was surrounded by about 1,500 Arkansas cavalry, and given ten minutes to surrender. Gen. Price demanded that they be delivered to the Missouri troops to be shot, which the Arkansas officers refused.

Their arms and effects were taken from them and sent to the rear, and then they were marched off to town under an escort of Arkansas troops. They reached Springfield on Thursday. From 8,000 to 10,000 Missouri and Arkansas troops were concentrated at Neosho. The rebels report their loss in the battle with Sigel at 500.

The country around Springfield is swarming with mounted Home Guards.

WASHINGTON, July 15.
It appears from official data that three several orders relative to the declaration of martial law, have been issued by the administration: first, on the 27th of April, and this was modified on the 22d of July, and the third case was under the proclamation of the President when he made martial law operate in Florida over Key West, Tortugas, and Santa Rosa.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.
The Memphis papers have news received at Little Rock yesterday via. Pocahontas, that McClellan with 12,000 men had attacked 14,000 Federal troops at Springfield, Mo., killing 900, when the Federal troops surrendered unconditionally. 200 Southerners were killed.

Boston, July 15.
Hon. Nathan Appleton, the well known merchant prince of Boston, and a former member of Congress, died on Sunday. (Mr. Appleton was the father of Mrs. Professor Angellow, whose melancholy death took place on the 10th inst.)

ALBANY, July 15.
Ex-President Van Buren has expressed the opinion that the war ought to be vigorously prosecuted until the full authority of the United States Government is re-established.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.
According to the Richmond Whig, the Gen. Garnett that was killed, is Robert S. Garnett, late Major in the Federal Army, and not the Member of Congress.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.
There are doubtless a couple of thousand troops stationed at Fairfax Station, besides the force at the Court House.

It is stated that the troops at Fairfax include 100 negroes, besides a battalion of 400 others in the vicinity of Manassas.

It is the prevailing opinion of 3 months' truce time is about up, that they will return here.

FARTHER POINT, July 15.
The Hibernian has arrived from Liverpool, 5th.

Breadstuffs steady. Wheat more steady with better demand. Provisions dull.

BALTIMORE, July 15.
Despatches from Martinsburg says it is quiet there; attack not expected.

Several newspaper correspondents are in the city, by Patterson's order. Gov. Hicks arrived here this morning.

World's dispatch.—It is said the army will cross on boats to destroy the government property at Great Falls.

Another contraband came into the camp of the 2d Ohio regiment this afternoon from Fairfax. He states that the rebels are packed up at Fairfax to-day, and ready to retreat to Manassas at any moment.

There are five regiments there. Herald's dispatch.—British consul at Richmond has laid before Lord Lyons an official document respecting capture of the blockade of the Chesapeake had been broken by private individuals by permission of the government.

Lord Lyons, it is understood, has called the attention of government to these facts, and requests explanation. The questions involved are of importance.

It appears that British agents at several points along the coast are keeping most vigilant watch for the re-opening of blockaded ports, and intend to give the United States trouble whenever opportunity may occur.

Times' dispatch.—Gen. Butler is represented as having come in conflict with officers of the fort, as to have made his grievances subject of communication to the war department.

New York, July 15.
Capt. Barry's battery of flying artillery, from Fort Pickens, has gone to Washington.

Face between Flora Temple and Ethan Allen and yesterday was won by Allen and made three straight heats. Time unprecedented—22 3/4.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.
Special to Post.—Committee on ways and means will probably fix a duty of 10 cents per pound on teas of all kinds; four cents on coffee, and 2 cents on sugar. No proposition for reduction of duties on iron or steel is likely to succeed. Probably an income tax will be recommended.

WASHINGTON, July 16.
As soon as the recent seizures by the privaters Jeff. Davis and Sumter became known, the navy department issued orders to federal vessels at New York, Boston and Hampton Roads to proceed without delay in pursuit of them, and all similar craft.

An official letter from Fort Pickens received this morning, mentions that the Niagara has departed on a like errand.

Dr. John Julius Guthrie of North Carolina, having refused to obey orders assigned to him to do duty, has been dismissed from the navy.

New York, July 16.
Brig. Bellar, from Tampico, reports that the schooner Ella, thence for New York, had been captured off New Orleans by a privateer.

The Markets.
New York, July 16.
Flour receipts 13,750 barrels, market fairly 60c per barrel higher, sales 10,000 barrels, 3,750,30 super western; 4,004,30 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 113,424 bushels, market 12c per bushel higher, good export demand, sales 6,000 bushels, 77c good Chicago spring; 1,084,10 winter red western; 849,94 Milwaukee club.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.
Flour dull and unchanged, wheat active and firm and to better, sales 200 bushels at 72 1/2 for No. 2 and 1 in store, payable in currency; 72 for No. 1 payable in gold.

Tennessee Legislation.—Free Negroes Imposed into the Army of the Confederacy.

An Act for the Relief of Volunteers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee: That from and after the passage of this act, the governor shall be, and he is hereby authorized in his discretion to receive into the military service of this state, all male free persons of color between the ages of fifteen (15) and fifty (50) years—or such number as may be necessary, who may be sound in mind and body and capable of actual service.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted: That all such free persons of color shall be required to do all such manual service for the relief of the volunteers as is incident to camp life, and necessary to the efficiency of the service, and of which they are capable of performing.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted: That such free persons of color shall receive eight dollars per month as pay, for each person shall be entitled to draw one ration per day and shall be entitled to a yearly allowance each for clothing.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted: That in the event of a sufficient number of free persons of color to meet the wants of the state shall not tender their services, then the governor is empowered, through the sheriff of the different counties, to impress such persons until the required number is obtained. In doing so he will regard to the population of such persons in the several counties, and shall direct the sheriff to determine by lot those that are required to serve.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted: That the expenses incurred in this branch of the service shall be regarded as a part of the army expenses, and shall be paid accordingly.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted: That when any mass of volunteers shall keep a servant to wait on the members of the mass, each servant shall be allowed to draw one ration.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted: That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

W. C. WHITTHORNE,
Speaker of the House.

B. L. STOVALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Adopted.
A true copy.
J. E. RAY,
Secretary of State.

EX-SECRETARY FLOYD A HORSE-THIEF.
The papers say that Gov. Floyd has presented a pair of magnificent horses to Jeff. Davis. The governor, since his opportunity of stealing by the million, has had the horses figuring prettily extensively in the way of gifts. But I don't believe the old rascal would pay his debts even if his stealings were five times as huge in amount as they are.

We presume that the two horses which Floyd has given to Davis are not the same that he stole from Sam Burke, of Jefferson county, Ky., fifteen or twenty years ago, for these must be getting a little old by this time. Perhaps some of Floyd's admirers would like to know how the old horse-stealer managed his little operation with Burke. Well, he was a ck several weeks in Burke's neighborhood, when he recovered the horses and was about to start for his native Virginia, he heard Burke say that he proposed selling a fine pair of horses. "Oh, don't sell them here," said Floyd, "let me take them to Virginia, and I can immediately sell them for you twice what they would bring here." Burke gave his consent, and Floyd made off with the horses.

They waited and waited and waited and got tired of waiting. At the end of about six months he wrote to Floyd, saying that he had not sold the horses. Floyd wrote back that one of them had been for some time indisposed, and he had therefore thought it best not to bury the sale, but that the invalid horse was getting in good condition and would not doubt be very soon fit for the market. Burke was not quite satisfied that all was right, made another inquiry, and the horses sold immediately for the money wanted to him, even if it shouldn't be more than five dollars. To that, Floyd made no reply whatever. Burke never received another line from him, but meeting with one of Floyd's nearest neighbors a year and a half or two years afterwards, he mentioned to him the circumstance of Floyd's having carried off his horses. "Why, my dear sir," said the neighbor, "I see these horses every day; they are Floyd's carriage horses, and considered the finest in our county."

We understand that poor Burke gave a very energetic expression to the emotions of his heart.

We might give other and equally curious accounts of Gov. Floyd's operations in this neighborhood. Certain victims of his very peculiar financial skill wrote to him while he was secretary of the treasury, having a fair hope that, as he had risen in position, he had also risen in moral integrity or at least in personal pride, but they were not able to attract his attention. No doubt he was far too busy with his new stealing to be willing to have his thoughts diverted from them by his old ones.—Louisville Journal.

DRAWING WHEAT.—The Hon. David Crocker of Tompkins county, New York, recommends farmers who drill in wheat, to set the gauge so as to drop only half the quantity of seed that they desire to plant per acre, and after going over the field once, turn the other way and put in the other half, so that the plants will stand in checks instead of rows. He puts in two bushels per acre, and thinks it produces better grain being so much more evenly planted over the whole surface, so that it more than pays for the extra labor.

"SUGAR COATED."

"I am able to state that the message was written and complete before it was shown to a single member of the cabinet, nor was any change other than verbal ones made thereafter. A characteristic illustration of Mr. Lincoln's partiality for strong people's phrases, may be mentioned in this connection. When the proof sheet of the message was under the cabinet consideration, it was suggested to the president that there be a phrase 'sugar-coated' in the paragraph which speaks of the southern politicians having studiously dragged the minds of their people with the sugar-coated heresy of states rights, was not exactly diplomatic, and might provoke censorious criticism. He considered a moment and replied, 'No, let it stand; it is a word the people use; they will know what it means.' And so it stood.—Wash. Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Important to Farmers!

WOODRUFF'S

Patent Portable

BAROMETER.

Chesapeake, Accuracy, Simplicity, Durability, Portability and Beauty of Finish Combined.

INVENTED BY

L. WOODRUFF,

for many years Practical Meteorologist of the

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

It Tells you when to expect Rain!

It Tells you when to expect Fair Weather!

It Tells you when to expect Wind!

It tells you your height above the level of the sea, or as compared with your neighbors!

The wind and air pressure to the value of your crops by enabling you to select them unimpaired by storms!

As explained and on the Continent, where art and science are united, the Barometer is used as a standard of measurement, and is of great value to the farmer, the merchant, the traveler, the sailor, the engineer, the physician, the astronomer, the geologist, the chemist, the physicist, the meteorologist, the geographer, the historian, the philosopher, the statesman, the legislator, the judge, the jurist, the lawyer, the doctor, the minister, the teacher, the student, the scholar, the gentleman, the lady, the family, the nation, the world.

It is the only instrument of the kind ever offered to the public at so low a price.

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